

2016-07-11

ASM Journals Eliminate Impact Factor Information from Journal Websites

Arturo Casadevall
Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health

Et al.

Let us know how access to this document benefits you.

Follow this and additional works at: <https://escholarship.umassmed.edu/oapubs>



Part of the [Scholarly Communication Commons](#), and the [Scholarly Publishing Commons](#)

Repository Citation

Casadevall A, Davis RJ, ASM Journal Editors and Leadership. (2016). ASM Journals Eliminate Impact Factor Information from Journal Websites. Open Access Articles. <https://doi.org/10.1128/mBio.01150-16>. Retrieved from <https://escholarship.umassmed.edu/oapubs/2793>

Creative Commons License



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License](#).

This material is brought to you by eScholarship@UMMS. It has been accepted for inclusion in Open Access Articles by an authorized administrator of eScholarship@UMMS. For more information, please contact Lisa.Palmer@umassmed.edu.

ASM Journals Eliminate Impact Factor Information from Journal Websites

Arturo Casadevall,^a Editor in Chief, *mBio*[®], **Stefano Bertuzzi**,^b Chief Executive Officer, ASM,
Michael J. Buchmeier,^c Editor in Chief, *Microbiology and Molecular Biology Reviews*[®],
Roger J. Davis,^d Editor in Chief, *Molecular and Cellular Biology*[®], **Harold Drake**,^e Editor in Chief, *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*[®],
Ferric C. Fang,^f Editor in Chief, *Infection and Immunity*[®], **Jack Gilbert**,^g Editor in Chief, *mSystems*[™],
Barbara M. Goldman,^b Director, Journals, ASM, **Michael J. Imperiale**,^h Editor in Chief, *mSphere*[™],
Philip Matsumura,ⁱ Editor, *Genome Announcements*[™], **Alexander J. McAdam**,^j Editor in Chief, *Journal of Clinical Microbiology*[®],
Marcela F. Pasetti,^k Editor in Chief, *Clinical and Vaccine Immunology*[®], **Rozanne M. Sandri-Goldin**,^l Editor in Chief, *Journal of Virology*[®],
Thomas Silhavy,^m Editor in Chief, *Journal of Bacteriology*[®], **Louis Rice**,ⁿ Editor in Chief, *Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy*[®],
 **Jo-Anne H. Young**,^o Editor in Chief, *Clinical Microbiology Reviews*[®], **Thomas Shenk**,^m Chair, Publications Board, ASM

Department of Molecular Microbiology and Immunology, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, Maryland, USA^a; American Society for Microbiology (ASM), Washington, DC, USA^b; Department of Molecular Biology and Biochemistry, University of California, Irvine, Irvine, California, USA^c; Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Chevy Chase, Maryland, USA, and Program in Molecular Medicine, University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, Massachusetts, USA^d; Department of Ecological Microbiology, University of Bayreuth, Bayreuth, Germany^e; University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, Washington, USA^f; Department of Surgery, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, USA^g; Department of Microbiology and Immunology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA^h; Department of Microbiology and Immunology, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, USAⁱ; Boston Children's Hospital and Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, USA^j; Center for Vaccine Development and Department of Pediatrics, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland, USA^k; Department of Microbiology and Molecular Genetics, University of California, Irvine, California, USA^l; Department of Molecular Biology, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, USA^m; Departments of Medicine and Microbiology and Immunology, Warren Alpert Medical School of Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, USAⁿ; Department of Medicine, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA^o

Editor's note: This editorial is published simultaneously by the following ASM journals: *Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy*, *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, *Clinical Microbiology Reviews*, *Infection and Immunity*, *Journal of Clinical Microbiology*, *mBio*, *mSphere*, and *mSystems*.

Many scientists attempt to publish their work in a journal with the highest possible journal impact factor (IF). Despite widespread condemnation of the use of journal IFs to assess the significance of published work, these numbers continue to be widely misused in publication, hiring, funding, and promotion decisions (1, 2).

There are a number of problems with this approach. First of all, the journal IF is a journal-level metric, not an article-level metric, and its use to determine the impact of a single article is statistically flawed since citation distribution is skewed for all journals, with a very small number of articles driving the vast majority of citations (3, 4). Furthermore, impact does not equal importance (5) or advancement to the field, and the pursuit of a high IF, whether at the article or journal level, may misdirect research efforts away from more important priorities. The causes for the unhealthy obsession with IF are complex (2). High-IF journals limit the number of their publications to create an artificial scarcity and generate the perception that exclusivity is a marker of quality. The relentless pursuit of high-IF publications has been detrimental for science (2, 5). This behavior is an example of the economic phenomenon known as the "tragedy of the commons" (6), in which individuals engage in a behavior that benefits them individually at the expense of communal interests. Individual scientists receive disproportionate rewards for articles in high-IF journals, but science as a whole suffers from a distorted value system, delayed communication of results as authors shop for the journal with the highest IF that will publish their work, and perverse incentives for sloppy or dishonest work (2). Since many investigators consider IFs in deciding where to submit their manuscripts, many journals

list their IFs on their websites, and until now American Society for Microbiology (ASM) journals have been no exception.

ASM journals focus on publishing high-quality science that has been rigorously peer reviewed by experts and evaluated by academic editors. The primary mission of ASM is to advance microbial science. At the recent Journals Board meeting that took place during ASM Microbe 2016 in Boston, MA, the editors in chief and the ASM leadership decided to no longer advertise the IFs of ASM journals (7).

Our goal is to avoid contributing further to the inappropriate focus on journal IFs. Although this action by itself may have little effect on a practice that is deeply entrenched in the biological sciences, we hope that removing IFs from ASM journal websites makes a statement of principle that will be emulated by other journals.

REFERENCES

1. Cagan R. 2013. The San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment. *Dis Models Mech* 6:869–870. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1242/dmm.012955>.
2. Casadevall A, Fang FC. 2014. Causes for the persistence of impact factor mania. *mBio* 5:e00064-14. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/mBio.00064-14>.

Published 11 July 2016

Citation Casadevall A, Bertuzzi S, Buchmeier MJ, Davis RJ, Drake H, Fang FC, Gilbert J, Goldman BM, Imperiale MJ, Matsumura P, McAdam AJ, Pasetti MF, Sandri-Goldin RM, Silhavy T, Rice L, Young JH, Shenk T. 2016. ASM journals eliminate impact factor information from journal websites. *mBio* 7(4):e01150-16. doi:10.1128/mBio.01150-16.

Copyright © 2016 Casadevall et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

Address correspondence to Arturo Casadevall, acasade1@jhu.edu.

3. Kravitz DJ, Baker CI. 2011. Toward a new model of scientific publishing: discussion and a proposal. *Front Comput Neurosci* 5:55. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3389/fncom.2011.00055>.
4. Falagas ME, Kouranos VD, Michalopoulos A, Rodopoulou SP, Batsiou MA, Karageorgopoulos DE. 2010. Comparison of the distribution of citations received by articles published in high, moderate, and low impact factor journals in clinical medicine. *Intern Med J* 40:587–591. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1445-5994.2010.02247.x>.
5. Casadevall A, Fang FC. 2015. Impacted science: impact is not importance. *mBio* 6:e01593-15. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/mBio.01593-15>.
6. Hardin G. 1968. The tragedy of the commons. The population problem has no technical solution; it requires a fundamental extension in morality. *Science* 162:1243–1248. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.162.3859.1243>.
7. Bertuzzi S, Enquist LW, Campos J, Tiedje J, Donohue TJ, Sharp SE. 2016. Journal impact factors: changing the weather. *Microbe* 11:289. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/microbe.11.289.1>.